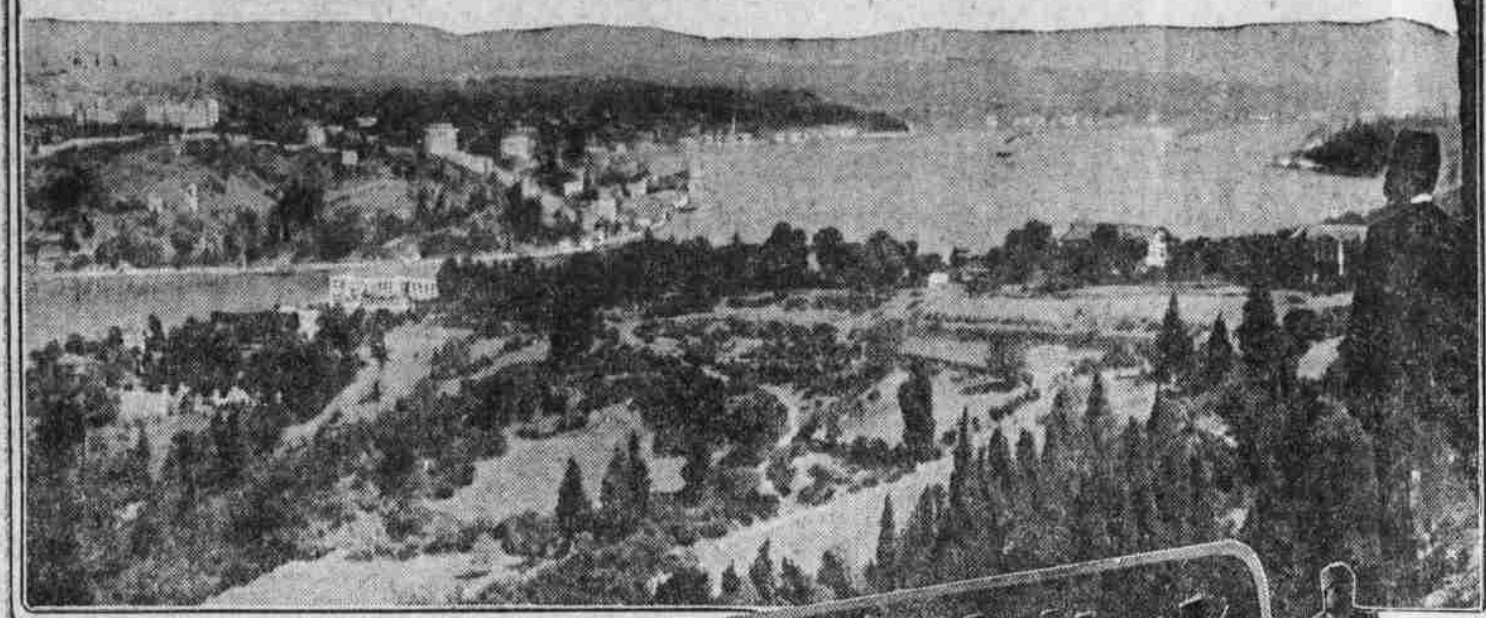


# The TURKS in CONFLICT

THEIR women bring flowers and sweets to wounded enemy in hospitals—Nation has conducted warfare in a very clean-handed manner



LOOKING DOWN ON CONSTANTINOPLE FROM HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED

THE average American the Turk is a swarthy cutthroat waving a scimitar, bellowing "Allah," and wallowing in the blood of infidel gladiators. History is responsible for the epithets "terrible" and "unspeakable" which have clung so tenaciously to the popular conception of the Ottoman that it comes as a rude shock to find the average Turk a human being, and, furthermore, decidedly "speaking." Thus writes Theodore N. Packman in the New York Tribune.

During the recent British campaign in Mesopotamia a band of Arabs, retaining all their ancient notions of warfare, proved a thorn in the flesh of both the English and Turkish forces. Hovering about the flanks of both armies, they raided first one side and then the other, choosing opportunities for securing the most plunder with the least risk to themselves. Those tactics naturally proved so annoying to both sides that one commander sent his opponent the following message:

"I am thoroughly tired of these Bedouin robbers and their treachery. You must be also. Let us, therefore, make a truce with one another for two or three days and meet out to these Arabs such punishment as will put an end to their tricks."

The author of this unusual request was not the British commander, but the "unspeakable" Turk! The Turk who writes of this incident does not add what answer was given, but it is safe to say that such a sporting proposition could not be turned down by a true Britisher.

From the very entrance of Turkey into this world war—a step repulsive to a people already heartily sick of being drafted into the ranks—the English press has taken a different attitude toward their Turkish ally. The leading periodicals reveal countless incidents of the Turks' chivalry as fighters and above-board methods when not under the direct observation of their German officers.

"I have such admiration for the Turks," wrote a British officer serving in Mesopotamia to the London Morning Post, February 7, "the pukka Turks, I mean, not the Kurdish savages who butcher Armenians or the Bagdad Turco-Arabs, that I wonder more and more how they ever came into the war at all. They did a thing after Ctesiphon that commands recognition."

"A bargeload of 300 of our wounded stuck in the mud, and with some medical personnel on board had to be abandoned. The Turks towed the barge downstream, and under cover of the white flag sent the whole lot, including the medical personnel, back to the British camp unharmed in any way."

"I know of two wounded British officers left out the night after the battle who were found by the Turks. In both cases the Turks took away all their equipment, haversack, belt, revolver, papers and field glasses, but both men say they were not harmed in any way. In the case of one man they gave him water to drink, loosened his coat and made him more comfortable. They left both for our people to collect the next morning. It is the Arabs who maltreat our wounded and commit all sorts of atrocities."

Recent dispatches from that far distant front—so brief as to escape general notice—have disclosed the same attitude between the lines of the meager official reports. After the fall of Kut-el-Amara the Turkish commander gave General Townsend back his sword. Later reports announced the exchange of disabled prisoners, suggested by the Turks!

From another theater of the war where the Turks have been fighting comes the story of an incident of the common soldier's attitude. In a letter published in the London Times of February 5 a British officer wrote from Saloniki:

"Imagine this war! Some of our people went out on a reconnaissance in front of the line where there were a number of Turks. The latter were as courteous as possible and showed them the best places for going and helped to stalk them!" From the Gallipoli peninsula, however, have come the most tales of the individual bravery and



TURKISH CAVALRY GUARDING CONSTANTINOPLE



BUILDING AT LEFT CENTER IS WAR HOSPITAL, — CONSTANTINOPLE

courtesy of the Turk as a fighting man. A dozen instances could be mentioned. Truces were suggested by the Turks to allow both sides to bury their dead; a dozen more of occasions where Red Cross flags and flags of truce were carefully respected.

When the Turks were plunged into the war by the Germans English business men of fighting age in Constantinople immediately offered their services to the king, although on amicable relations with the Turks. In one instance one of these Englishmen, who was assigned to the fleet at the Dardanelles as interpreter with the rank of lieutenant, was sent forward to meet a Turkish officer advancing under a flag of truce.

Imagine the lieutenant's surprise to find the Turkish officer one of his respected friends of Constantinople. The truce quickly arranged, they chatted for a few moments, and while the lieutenant was returning to his lines a stray shrapnel burst near him. The next day a profuse apology for the accident reached him from the "unspeakable" Turk.

The New Zealand and Australian forces, themselves no amateurs at the game of fighting from natural cover, found much to learn from the Turks, who as individuals showed great ingenuity and sportsmanship in their ruses. Often a Turk, completely disguised as a bush or a small tree by tying greens about him, picked off many a Tommy before the game was discovered.

At one point in the Anzac region a Turkish sniper was giving the English some trouble, and an Irishman, who was a good shot was told off to deal with him. For the next few minutes the two, at no great distance, took turns in trying to account for each other.

At last the Turk wounded the Irishman. Then those who were watching the marksmanship contest saw the Turk creep cautiously from his shelter, leaving his rifle behind him. He crossed the space to his enemy and assisted him in binding up his wounds from the emergency kit with which each British soldier is supplied. Then the two men shared a drink of water and some smokes and the Turk crept back to his trench.

It is a long, long way from the Turk "set in authority" and entering into pacts with Germany to the simple-minded individual sitting cross-legged in a coffeehouse smoking a nargile reclining by his "sweet waters," making kef or even fighting a war in the trenches for a cause in which he himself is sure to lose, no matter which side wins.

The Turkish government, withal, is vile. American residents in Constantinople during the conflict have found the native newspapers full of officially inspired articles designed to stir up popular feeling against the British, who are the

underlying sentiment has tended dangerously against Germany's aspirations. One preposterous news story related in great detail how, during the Turkish feast of Bairam, the Turkish troops threw cigarettes over into the British trenches, and how the British retaliated by throwing back smokes which would explode and injure the faces of the Moslem troops.

The writer remembers the startling dispatches to the press in the Turkish capital during the first Balkan war. In the week that the Bulgarians pushed the Turks back to Tchataldja the total number of kilometers advanced by the Turks in the news dispatches would have placed the Turkish army somewhere in Scandinavia.

"No nation could possibly have conducted warfare on a more aboveboard and clean-handed manner than the Turks," said Norman Wilkinson, the English artist, after a visit to Gallipoli. "A thousand pities that the Turks should have been guilty of such fiendish acts as the Armenian massacres; for had it not been for this the Turk would have emerged from this trial with a character from which the stain of lust and cruelty had been effectively removed."

Visitors to the hospitals of Constantinople have been almost mobbed by slightly wounded soldiers in their eagerness to share the wild flowers brought in from the banks of the Bosphorus. When the flowers are distributed the inevitable cigarettes come next.

If no other incident could be cited to banish the adjective "unspeakable" in connection with the Turkish, the following related by an American who served in a Turkish hospital would suffice:

"A young Australian of twenty, with a nasty shrapnel wound in the thigh, chanced to be the only Britisher placed in a Turkish hospital at Beylerbey, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. As the news of this lone English-speaking boy filtered through the native village, the old houndsmen—the elder women—outdid themselves in visiting the lad and bearing him flowers and sweets.

"Perhaps he has a mother in England who is waiting for him," was the remark of one of them. So much attention was given the Australian that the other wounded in the hospital took to growling tremendously whenever visitors would enter, in the hope of attracting part of the attention. Of course, their motive was evident, for the wounded Turk is the last man in the world to give way to his feelings under pain.

"The Turkish doctor in charge was actually too kind to the lad, for in his solicitude to remove every fragment of the shrapnel he kept opening the wound every few days, until the boy could stand it no longer and succumbed.

"He was buried with full military honors, and, after the Turkish custom, the coffin was borne upon the shoulders of a squad for fully five miles from Beylerbey to the English cemetery at Haidar Pacha. There, beneath the cypresses that shelter the English troops killed in the Crimean war—men whom Florence Nightingale could not save—they laid the Australian away. Rev. Robert Frew, the English pastor, beloved alike by the Turks and British, read the burial service. The lad had a Christian funeral, with a company of Moslem troops as a guard of honor."

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

### Indian Portia Practices Before Supreme Court

WASHINGTON.—Miss Lydia B. Conley of Kansas City, Mo., an Indian woman, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme court. As far as officials could recollect, she is the first Indian woman ever admitted to the bar of the highest court. She is a member of the Wyandotte tribe, which inhabited the Missouri River valley in the vicinity of Kansas City, and after whom a neighboring county in Kansas is named. Her name was presented to the court by Mr. Davis, the solicitor general of the United States.

Miss Conley is no stranger to the officials of the court, although her admission to practice did not occur until recently. She first came into public notice about ten years ago, when the Kansas City municipal authorities sought to enforce a local ordinance to remove the Wyandotte Indian burying ground. The removal would have required the disinterment of the bodies of Wyandottes buried for hundreds of years. Miss Conley armed herself with a shotgun, and warned the Kansas City officials to keep away from the burying ground.

Exercising a constitutional right, she later appeared in the Supreme court, and read a brief in opposition to the removal of the burying ground. The court decided against her. Then she took up the study of law, and having completed her legal education and being duly qualified, she sought admission to the Supreme court bar here.

### Tunnel to Transport Currency From Printery

THE main tunnel from the site of the central heating, light and power plant at Fourteenth and Water streets southwest, along Fifteenth street and terminating at Pennsylvania avenue probably will be so constructed that it can be utilized for a traction system on which will run, automatically, small cars to carry paper currency and other securities between the treasury department building and the bureau of engraving and printing.

The main tunnel would provide sufficient room without amplification of the present plant. Traction would have to be laid and cars provided. The expense, it is assured on expert authority, would not be excessive.

Branch tunnels into the bureau of engraving and printing and into the treasury department, to connect the central system with this building, are part of the general plan of power distribution. These might have to be slightly enlarged to meet the needs of the suggested traction line. The way would be straight along Fifteenth street, through the main tunnel, with only the changes of direction to be considered, made necessary by the branch tunnels into the two buildings.

An electrically charged rail—perhaps the "third-rail" system—would give the necessary power to operate the cars without accompanying human control. The traction would probably be attached to the roof, carrying the cars up in the air, much like the cash trolleys in operation in big department stores.

The cars, as the plan is now suggested, would be of steel, in the form of strong boxes or chests, and securely fastened, so that the boxes could not be opened except with the proper opening appliances at either end of the line in the custody of the proper authority.

The new central heating, lighting and power plant is to serve what is technically known as the "White House group"—in contradistinction to the "Capitol group"—of government buildings. The site of the plant is at Fourteenth and Water streets, where the location is favorable to the delivery of fuel and other supplies by rail or water, for which facilities will be provided. The distribution system will require about two and a half miles of tunnels and trenches, or 12,000 feet.

The buildings to be served from this station will be the bureau of engraving and printing, the auditors' building, the department of agriculture, including all in that group; the National museum and Smithsonian buildings, the Army Medical museum, the fish commission, Washington monument, the District building, the post office department building, the treasury building, the White House, the state, war and navy departments building, the Winder building and the court of claims building.

### Marine Hospital Service Tells About Jiggers

IF YOU are sick these summer days you may be told you have the "harvest disease." Your friends may ascribe it to errors of diet, overexertion, poisoning; but according to the official bulletin of the marine hospital service you probably have been jiggered. In other words, you have been stung—stung by the jigger, or harvest mite.

The bulletin on the jigger, which has served to divert attention in official circles for the moment from the war in Europe and the fact that the income tax is overdue, warns against confusing this harvest mite with the "itch mite," which has been with the human race since the beginning of history, or the "straw mite," which the hospital service says has been "only recently discovered" and is "acquiring somewhat of a reputation."

The adult jigger is harmless, are the reassuring words of the bulletin to the man who has been jiggered, but the baby jiggers are the ones that are now coming to the cities and biting us.

If you are sensitive about having been jiggered you may say you are suffering from "trombidiosis." The treatment prescribed and the manner of its application is familiar. Father has used it successfully on Sister Mary's beau since the beginning of time, and the family bulldog has applied the same treatment to tramps. The bulletin advises an attack upon the "disappearing extremities" of the pest.

"The sufferer can almost invariably point with exactness to the burrowing sites, and frequently the disappearing extremities of the intruders may be observed."

Then your duty is plain. "A needle sterilized by boiling may be used to pluck the invaders from their dermal intrenchments."

### Keeping the Spies From U. S. Office Buildings

IN ORDER to keep spies out of the state, war and navy building, no one is permitted to enter after office hours without a pass issued by the chief clerk of one of the executive departments, or by the superintendent of the building. Uniformed watchmen at all the doors are under orders to stop all who have not such passes. No one is to be permitted to visit more than one office on a single pass. A complete record of the comings and goings of visitors is kept.

Uniformed watchmen patrol the long corridors at regular intervals, and a complete system of electrical reporting has been installed, so that the patrol order can be enforced.

Officials in the navy and war departments have known for some time of the existence of a mysterious power which was able to bring about the disappearance of valuable papers from the desks and lockers in offices.

The bureau of construction and repair and steam engineering in the navy department are working on important naval secrets as to submarine construction, hydro-aeroplane building, torpedo protection and other problems presented by the European war. In the war department reports of experiments in ordnance, motors, transport problems, etc., are in the various desks and would be of great value if later they should find their way into the hands of a hostile nation.

Formerly access to these offices was a simple matter, the visitor being required merely to state some specific business.

SEEKING RECRUITS FOR MARINE CORPS. To reach virgin recruiting fields off railroad lines, the United States marine corps has put in operation three combination freight and passenger automobiles fitted up as virtual rolling recruiting offices to strike into interior sections where the "soldiers of the sea" are but little known, and the opportunities their service offers to enlisted men less understood.

These recruiting offices on wheels will first operate from San Francisco, Atlanta, and Boston, but if the experiments made are successful, the idea may be extended to other sections of the country.

The ranks of the marine corps have been kept to overflowing for more than three years, but as congress is expected to increase the strength by 3,000 men, the automobile innovation has been worked out in line with the corps' brilliant reputation for preparedness in all things.

Probably no person ever got so far behind his work as the fool killer.

## CANADA'S EXCELLENT FINANCIAL STANDING

Bank Clearings Increase—Agriculture Is a Paying Industry—Manufactures Doing Well.

"Business experts assert that Canada is on the threshold of perhaps the most prosperous era in her history. The unprecedented value of the farm products of 1915, together with the very large output of factories working on munitions of war has suddenly brought the country into a position, financially, scarcely hoped for as a nation for years to come. Export surplus of \$50,000,000 a month is making Canada very strong in cash."

—Extract from official bulletin of February 11, 1916.

The response by the farmers of Canada to the call for increased production in 1915 was a total net output exceeding one billion dollars, an increase over normal years of at least three hundred millions. The three Prairie Provinces contributed probably nearly one-half of the total product.

The wheat crop was worth \$310,000,000, and accounted for about 30 per cent of the total agricultural product. Other things counted also. Look at dairying. In Ontario the dairy production was increased 20 per cent, and prices were over 10 per cent ahead of 1914. Other provinces shared in the increase, especially Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The dairy cow was "on the job" in 1915. So also were the beef cattle, the pigs and the hogs.

It is not fair to the farmers of the Prairies to call the wheat crop of 1915 a "miracle" crop. The farmers cultivated more land and gave attention to their seed. Providence gave them favorable weather. Then they toiled early and late in the harvesting and threshing. Good cultivation gave bigger yields than endless work, 45 bushels as against 25.

The wealth of Western Canada is by no means all in its wheat crop. If the country had no wheat at all it would still be famous as a land of successful farmers on account of its stock production. From one shipping point (High River, Alberta) over \$75,000,000 worth of horses have been sold in the last two months. The average price to the farmer has been about \$175.00 per head. According to Government returns there are a million and a half horses in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, worth probably \$150,000,000.

The investments which farmers of Western Canada are making in livestock and farm improvements are good evidence of the fact that they have money for these purposes. It is apparent, however, that they are also spending some of their profits on those things which will bring greater comfort and enjoyment to themselves, their wives and their families. The automobile trade all through the country is particularly active, and farmers are the biggest buyers. A recent report of the Saskatoon district shows that in two months a million dollars' worth of automobiles have been sold, largely to farmers. Nor are all of these cars of the cheaper makes; some high-priced machines are in demand.

Bank clearings throughout the Western Provinces show greater commercial activity than at the same season in 1915 or 1914, the increase for the last week of February being \$8,000,000 and almost \$9,000,000, respectively, for the first week of March \$15,000,000 over 1915 and \$18,000,000 over 1914. The same excellent story comes from Moose Jaw, Sask., where they showed from 40 to 100 per cent over the previous year. Calgary, Alta., bank clearings continue to reflect the greatly improved business conditions as compared with a year ago. Canada's bank clearings for the month of February, 1916, were the greatest for any February in the country's history. The totals amounted to \$204,222,000.00, as compared with \$187,296,000.00 for the same month a year ago. An increase of \$17,000,000.00 in bank clearings for the month tells its own story of the country's prosperity.—Advertisement.

### The Right Word.

"Ma husband's very polly, ma'am. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism." You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory is from exclam, which means to cry out.

### CARE FOR YOUR HAIR

Frequent Shampoo With Cuticura Soap Will Help You. Trial Free.

Precede shampoo by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these super-creamy emollients. Also as preparations for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

### Much More Desirable.

"I don't believe that mercenary girl can imagine anything better than being a rich old man's wife."

"There's one thing she'd like better to be."

"What's that?"

"His widow."—Baltimore American.

### SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE

and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00.—Adv.

### And Then Some.

"Why do they call that particular type of craft a cutthroat?"

"Because to go out in it one should have nine lives."

People who are fond of music do not necessarily care for grand opera.

### POSTSCRIPTS.

A flowering plant, according to scientists, abstracts from the soil 200 times its own weight in water during its life.

Most of the cost of government in Montana is paid by royalties on oil and mining development and leases on state lands.

Strong and practically fireproof artificial sandstone has been made in the Philippines from beach sand and volcanic tufa.

Cork platforms have been invented to add to the comfort of traffic policemen in wet streets.

Italian scientists have perfected a highly nutritious bread that is made from partially sprouted grain.

The River Nile is believed to contain more varieties of fish than any other stream in the world.

Substantial springs at the waistline and neck hold a new apron in place without the use of strings.

There is a waterfall in New Zealand which is 1,304 feet high.

Cheese factories of the United States annually produce four pounds for each inhabitant of the country.

Philip Hall, aged four, of San Francisco can read, write, tell the capital of every state in the Union, name each of the 58 counties in California and every county seat, play a piano, discuss Abraham Lincoln and "Merchant of Venice," and ride a pony.

According to recent estimates, more than 2,000,000 women and girls have taken to manual labor in Europe since the beginning of the war.

Of Swiss invention is a storage battery electric switching locomotive in which powerful electro magnets are used instead of couplings for drawing cars.

California, with her famous redwood park, also Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are among the states that have established forest reserves Maine and New Hampshire being horrible examples on the other side of the fence, practically their entire areas having passed into private ownership.